

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Vol. I. No. 209.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1914.

Price:—1 cent.

WAY OF THE WAR ON LAND AND SEA

ALLIES MAKE PROGRESS

London, Sept. 23.—The left wing of the Allies is making steady progress against the Germans, commanded by General Von Kluck, and have advanced ten miles in the region of the Oise.

1,174 BRITONS LOST

London, Sept. 23.—Eleven Hundred and seventy-four British officers and sailors are missing as the result of the sinking of the cruisers Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue.

COUNT VON MOLTKE KILLED

Paris, Sept. 24.—Field Marshal Count Von Moltke has been killed fighting at Esternay.

GERMAN LOSS IS 213,000

London, Sept. 23.—Military experts estimates the German loss in the French campaign at 213,000.

The Russians took 25,000 prisoners and a large quantity of ammunition and supplies and 64 guns in capturing Jaroslau.

Von Kluck's army is nearer destruction than at any time since the battle of the Marne.

300 JAPS KILLED

London, Sept. 23.—Over 300 Japanese were killed and injured when the German defenders at Kiao Chau set off two mines.

50,000 GERMANS WOUNDED

Amsterdam, Sept. 24.—A correspondent at Maastricht says that during

1,067 BRITONS SAVED

London, Sept. 23.—The latest report says that 1,067 men were saved from the cruisers sunk in the North Sea.

RUSSIAN NAVAL SUCCESS

London, Sept. 24.—A Paris despatch credits the sinking of a German cruiser and of two torpedo boats in the Baltic by the Russian cruiser Bayan.

the past few days, 50,000 Germans, wounded on the French battlefield, have passed this way en route to Germany.

BALTIC NAVAL BATTLE

London, Sept. 24.—A report received here from Paris says, that in a naval battle in the Baltic, a German cruiser and two torpedo boats were sunk.

AUSTRIAN CRUISERS DAMAGED

London, Sept. 24.—The Austrian cruisers Kaiserine, Maria Theresa and Admiral Spaun were badly damaged in a battle with the French fleet in the Adriatic Sea.

HAMMER GERMAN R. WING

Fighting is incessant on the Western Portion of the Great Battlefield

HURL BACK ENEMY ELEVEN MILES

The Most Recent Engagement Lasted Twenty-Four Hours and Germans Were Repulsed

Paris, Sept. 24.—General Joffre is devoting much attention to the western wing of the battle line, where the fighting has been incessant night and day.

The Allies, since the beginning of the battle of the Aisne, have pushed back the German advance nearly eleven miles, forcing them to seek further defensive positions on the plateaus and in rough country, which, however offers excellent opportunity for entrenchment.

The Headquarters' Staff has been enabled to make a long move forward towards the north.

The town of Soissons has been subjected to a furious German bombardment for nine days.

The cannonade starts each day at dawn and continues until eight o'clock in morning, then ceases; begins again at four o'clock and continues until seven in the evening.

Noyon is also suffering from German gun fire, but the fine cathedral up to the present has escaped.

Today the advanced Allied troops engaged in severe fighting, in which the artillery played a large part. The combat has lasted for twenty-four hours but eventually the Germans yielded ground after sustaining a large number of casualties.

Large numbers of seriously wounded British officers and men have been transported to American and other hospitals in Paris.

Among the killed today was General Dupis, Commander of the 67th Infantry Brigade.

ONE SURVIVOR OF WHOLE CREW

London, Sept. 24.—A despatch from Rotterdam says it is said that the missing Dutch steamer, Automaat, bound from Grimsby for Rotterdam, foundered, a Swedish seaman being the sole survivor of the Automaat's crew of twenty men.

U.S.A. Gets After German Societies

Washington, Sept. 23.—The State Department this afternoon ordered an investigation of the evidence laid before it by Ambassador Spring Rice, of Great Britain, of alleged unneutral activities of German societies in a number of western cities, including Chicago and Cincinnati.

DARING FEAT BY AVIATORS

British Pay Back Germans in Their Own Coin by Dropping Bombs on Zeppelin Shed

London, Sept. 24.—The Admiralty confirms the report of a raid on a Zeppelin shed at Buesseldorf, in the following communication: "Yesterday British aeroplanes of a naval wing delivered an attack on a Zeppelin shed at Buesseldorf.

"Conditions were rendered very difficult by misty weather, but in flight Lieut. Collet dropped three bombs on the Zeppelin shed, approaching within 400 feet. The extent of the damage done is not known.

"In sighting, Lieut. Collet's machine was struck by one projectile, but all machines returned safely to their points of departure.

"The importance of this incident lies in the fact that it shows that in the event of further bombs being dropped into Antwerp or other Belgian towns, measures of reprisal can certainly be adopted if desired, almost to any extent."

GERMANS ABANDON BELGIUM CAPITAL

And Are Preparing to Repulse Anticipated Belgian Attacks

London, Sept. 24.—A despatch from Antwerp says that fifteen hundred Germans arrived this morning at Ath, fifteen miles northwest of Mons, Belgium, coming from France.

The outskirts of Brussels have everywhere been mined and strongly entrenched. The entire German garrison has left for Ath, Tournai and adjacent districts where barricades also have been built to prevent the Belgians falling on the Germans, should the Germans be compelled to retreat from France.

NOW WITHDRAW FROM POLAND

Germans Evacuate Russian Territory Near Border

London, Sept. 24.—The Daily Telegraph's Petrograd correspondent says that the Novoe Vryez for the first time, to-day, gives information concerning the extent of the German invasion of Russian Poland, by announcing that the Germans on Sept. 17th evacuated the towns of Wladistawow, Wolkowyski, Mariampola, Kalwaria and Suwalki.

These towns, none of which are more than twenty miles from the frontier, apparently defines the high water mark of the German invasion.

27 RESERVISTS ARE CAPTURED

Halifax, Sept. 24.—H.M.S. Suffolk arrived last night, with 27 German reservists taken from a ship at sea.

The s.s. Adventure, Capt. Couch, arrived from Sydney this afternoon with a cargo of coal from A. Harvey & Co.

LATEST ESTIMATE GIVES 1,400 AS TOTAL LIVES LOST IN THE 3 BRITISH CRUISERS

London, Sept. 24.—A Harwich despatch it is learned from reliable sources that the death roll of the British cruisers Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy will be about 1400.

The survivors explain that the affair happened in so brief a period of time that it seemed like a nightmare.

One of the crew of the Aboukir said he was in the water about four hours and in his opinion all the men between decks must have gone down with the ship.

He thought that for the past three weeks the submarines of the enemy had been observing the cruisers and waiting for a fine day to risk a torpedo shot at them.

They must have known that the cruisers were patrolling these same waters for weeks and, seeing their opportunity, took it.

London, Sept. 24.—The Admiralty in publishing the list of casualties of officers serving aboard the cruisers Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue says, "The list contains 24 names from the Aboukir, 25 from the Cressy and 11 from the Hogue."

In the list of officers saved appear the names of Capt. John E. Drummond of the Aboukir and Capt. Wilmot Nicholson of the Hogue.

RUSSIANS MAKE SOME BIG HAULS

Up to Sept. 14 They Had Captured From the Austrians 65,000 Men, 4,350 Officers and 800 Guns.

(Official St. Pierre Bulletin.) Paris, Sept. 23.—At our left wing on the right of the river Oise, we have progressed about 17 kilometres in the region of Lasigny where violent fighting occurred.

On the left of the Oise and north of the Aisne the situation is unchanged.

At the centre between Rheims and the Meuse there is no notable modification.

In the Woevre northeast of Verdun and in the direction of Nouilly and Domperre the enemy attempted violent attacks which have been repulsed.

In the south of the Woevre the enemy holds the line of Richecourt, Seichprey and Lironville, wherefrom they have not come out.

At our right wing the Germans have evidenced very little activity in the region of Domezre.

It is announced that the Russians have taken the fortress of Jaroslaw in Galicia. The army messenger in Petrograd announces that the Russians have captured on the 14th of Sept., seven ensigns, 637 cannons, of which 38 bear the Kaiser's initials, 144 mitrailleuses, 823 ammunition carts, 1 General, 435 officers, and 63,531 soldiers.

BATTLE SOON IN THE EAST

Petrograd, Sept. 23.—The Russian General Staff has issued the following: In continuing the pursuit of the retreating Austrians, Russian troops have reached Veschnyok, in the region of Przemysl.

The operations of the Russians are developing with success upon the German front. Russian troops are in close contact with the enemy, but no battle has yet taken place.

GERMANS READY WITH EXCUSES

For Their Vandalism in Destroying Rheims Cathedral

Berlin, Sept. 23.—The headquarters staff in explanation of the bombardment of the Cathedral of Rheims, says that since Sept. 20 when a white flag was hoisted in the steeple, the Cathedral has been respected by our artillery.

We discovered the French have used the steeple as point for observation, which explained the good shooting of the French artillery.

It became necessary to remove the observation post, which removal was effected with shrapnel from field guns.

INDIA LOYAL TO THE CORE

Understands German Imperialism Well and Will Fight it to the Last Ditch

London, Sept. 24.—Agathan, who is recognized as the temporal head of sixty million Indian Mohammedans, says that Germany guessed wrong about India's loyalty.

India understands German Imperialism well, and will fight to the last ditch to stem it. He can furnish seven million men for war.

CHOLERA NOW MENACES ENEMY

And People of Austria Are Terrified

Venice, Sept. 24.—Nine cases of Asiatic cholera have been discovered among wounded soldiers of Hungary, by the Hungarian Minister of the Interior.

The announcement has excited great apprehension throughout the dual monarchy.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

INDIA CONTINUES TO OFFER HELP

Her Rulers Place Their Men, Wealth and Resources At the Disposal of Great Britain

London, Sept. 24.—Offers of assistance from many states of India continue to pour in. The Viceroy reports that contingents of Imperial Service troops have already been accepted from fifteen states, and that similar offers from all other states will be accepted if need arises.

The joint offer of four other states, the Viceroy adds, is under consideration. Tribesmen of Kutai and Swatvalley are anxious to participate in behalf of the Empire, and various Maharajas and Arab chiefs in Aden hinterland have expressed their loyalty and desire to be of service.

The Maharaja of Gwalior has donated \$110,000 for motor cars and transports and \$25,000 for relief of Belgian sufferers.

MORATORIUM ENDS NOV. 4

Unlikely to be Extended After That Date

London, Sept. 24.—It has been decided there shall be no further suspension of the Moratorium so far as it applies to debts due by retail traders, or in respect of the business for rent, or relating to bills on exchange other than checks or bills on demand.

As regards other debts to which the general Moratorium applies, there will be an extension for one month from October 4th, subject to the condition that the interest due under past proclamations is paid.

Trawler Sunk

London, Sept. 23.—The trawler Kilmarnock was sunk by a mine in the North Sea, yesterday, and only three members of the crew were saved.

SPLENDID DAY AT THE CAMP

Sunshine Chases Away Discomforts of the Rainstorm—Governor Pays a Visit—C.L.B. Band Concert

Yesterday was the best day the volunteers had since being under canvas. The weather was perfect and the surroundings and bed-clothing was seen to be in a dry state again after last week's storm.

His Excellency the Governor visited the camps yesterday and watched with interest the different movements. After breakfast the regiment was supplied with ammunition and headed by Capt. Carty and Alexander went over the hills and through the woods until Bally Haly was reached. Another troop went in a direction towards the White Hills and spent the morning in a sham battle.

Practice Skirmishing. The skirmishing through the woods was enjoyed by all and quite a number of miles is covered every day; the volunteers are well trained now, and the long tramps seem to have no effect on them.

In the afternoon physical drill, manual exercises and marching was gone through on the Parade grounds by the different companies. At seven o'clock leave was given to No. 1, 2 and 3 companies.

Enjoyable Concert. At 8.30 the band stand on the Parade grounds was lit up and the members of the C.L.B. band occupied the stand and gave an excellent programme of music. Thousands of people assembled to the camp grounds to listen to the strain of the instruments and to see their boys under canvas. It looked like another regatta night to see the thousands of people at the lake side. It was a perfect night for a band concert and all who heard the music speak in praise of the excellent pieces, and Col. Sergt. Croke and his musicians are to be highly congratulated. The volunteers appreciate their kindness very much and hope to have the pleasure of having them again before they leave for the front.

Some Visitors. The Hon. E. R. Bowring and John S. Munn, Esq., motored to the camp grounds yesterday afternoon and were met by the Adjutant and shown through the camps. They were very much pleased with the arrangements and also with the splendid condition in which the camp is kept.

JAMES J. GRIEVE VOLUNTEERS

Passes Medical Exam. and Applies for a Commission

Mr. James J. Grieve who went to the Old Country some months ago has volunteered for the front, and has applied for a Commission in the Royal Scots.

Word was recently received that he had passed the medical examination. "Jimmie" is a well known athlete and it will not surprise his many friends in this city to learn that he has decided to fight his country's enemies. We wish him good luck.

The Black Diamond steamer Caccouna went on dock yesterday for repairs.

FIFTY NFLD'ERS AT CAMP

Have Volunteered For the Front and are Going With the Canadian Contingent

ONE DESCRIBES LIFE OF THE MEN

Many of the Volunteers Well Known in This City—Some of Them From the Outports

Mr. L. White, of Hon. J. Anderson's employ, had a letter from his brother Norman, who is in camp with the 3rd Field Ambulance C.A.M.C. at Valcartier.

He says: "I looked over the names of the list you sent me and found out Gordon Boone, the second day I was here. We knew each other tho' we had not met for ten years.

"Last night I strolled down the camp lines and saw Stan Penney, brother of Roland's who fought in the South African campaign. He and I roomed together in Brooklyn in 1908. He then went north and I went to Buenos Ayres. That was six years ago this month, and we ran into each other last night. Talk about surprises.

"Willie Bastow is camped with next division to ours. He is with a bunch from Calgary. We played football to gether.

"Jack Rooney, son of Mr. Alex. Rooney, is attached to the Medical Corps. He left yesterday morning for Quebec to camp long side the Princess Patricia's Light Infantry. They will be the first to leave.

"With him were three Harbor Grace boys Parsons, Thistle and W. Goss. Ted Turner from the South Side, C. Morris, Trinity, and M. Garrett. St. John's are also in camp.

"There are fifty to my knowledge in camp from Newfoundland and we are glad to get together occasionally. "I was more than pleased to see Stan Penney.

"No one knows when we are going to leave, but probably about the last of the month that is if I'm one of the lucky ones."

The writer is in good health and sends kindest regards to friends in Newfoundland.

Praise Capt. Knee

Change Islands, Sept. 19.—It is only right to give a word of praise to Captain Job Knee for the services he has rendered the people of this place and the people of Change Islands wish to thank him for his manly work on the s.s. Clyde and will always look upon him as a friend to the people he has to deal with.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Moderate south-west and west winds; fine and warm today and on Friday.

Just Arrived
By s.s. "Carthaginian"
a shipment of
Climax Dairy Meal
—and—
Climax Molasses
Feed Meal
Job's Stores Ltd.

Buy Your
Furniture
—and—
Mattresses
—at—
Pope's
Furniture and Mattress Factory,
Waldegrave and George Sts.
Est. 1860 Phone 659

Stoves! Stoves!
Tinware! Tinware!
We have received a shipment of
STOVES
"Star Stirling," "Improved Success,"
"Improved Standard."
We also carry a large stock of
Tin Kettles, Boats Kettles, Measures
and Funnels.
Local Councils and Union Stores requiring such goods
should order at once.
Fishermen's Union
Trading Co., Limited.

The Elite Tonsorial Parlor,
Prescott Street, near Rawlins' Cross,
F. ROBERTS, Proprietor,
Mr. F. Roberts, of the Elite Tonsorial Parlors,
begs to announce to his many patrons, that he has
installed the very latest Massage machines for face
and hair; also that he will carry full assortment
Choice Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobacco.
On and after to-day the Parlors will be open
each weekday from 8 a.m. until 11 p.m.

Black Oats!
Just arrived
500 Bags
Black OATS
George Neal

ROYAL
Yeast Cakes
BEST YEAST IN THE WORLD.
DECLINE THE NUMEROUS INFERIOR
IMITATIONS THAT ARE BEING OFFERED
AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS AT ALL EXPOSITIONS
E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED.
WINNIPEG TORONTO ONT. MONTREAL

**GERMANS MISUSED RED CROSS,
SO CHAPLIN TOOK UP RIFLE**

**Indignant Parson Charged With the Rest of the Regiment,
And Now is its Idol, With Shrapnel Wounds
In Both Legs**

Havre, France, Sept. 20.—Some-
where down in a little Devonshire
village is an ivy-covered church that
will be proud of its fighting parson.
I heard the story from a Red Cross
man who came in with him this
morning on one of the last trains
through—this way—from the firing
line.
It was at Peronne, east of Amiens,
where the incident occurred. The
British were being driven back at
heavy cost, for they were fighting for
time, so that some, at least, in the
base hospital at Amiens might be
saved. It was the Devonshire Regiment
that was in the hottest part of
the fight, and the parson had come
up with a Red Cross detachment de-
tailed to comfort the dying and assist
the less severely wounded.

No Regard for Red Cross
Twice German shrapnel, only too
well aimed, burst over the Red Cross
flag, wiping out one detail and injur-
ing several of the doctors. The rest
did not retire, but continued the col-
lection of the wounded soldiers. Then
came a rush of German cavalry, and
the unarmed Red Cross men were
sabred and shot right and left until
they were compelled to flee for safety
behind their own trenches. The par-
son was one who escaped, and, as the
withering fire front from the Devon-
shire halted the cavalry charge, he
stood up defiantly, and cried out what
must have been a strange oath for a
parson: "Give them hell, boys,"
stripped off the black band from his
tunic, the sign of the Church, seized
the rifle of a wounded comrade, and
charged with the rest of the regi-
ment.

Now he is in an English hospital
with shrapnel wounds in both legs,
but he is the idol of the Regiment
and my Red Cross friend tells me he
is going back into the ranks as soon
as he is well again.

Censorship Hides Brave Deeds
Officially we are not allowed to see
these heroes, much less talk to them.
It seems a mistaken idea of censor-
ship to keep such deeds hidden in
secret. We generally have to get
them second-hand from the boys of
the Army Medical Corps—sometimes
we ride along the dock with the am-
bulance train and snatch a word or
two, and give the fighting men a cig-
aret—and even the medical corps are
punished if they are found talking to
us. But many are the heroic tales
that come from newspaper men.
At St. Quentin last week, there was
a sergeant gunner of the Royal Field
Artillery, a South African V.C., who,
when well aimed shrapnel practically
slaughtered all who manned the bat-
tery of six guns, managed with the
aid of an ordinary infantry private,
who handed him shells while he load-

ed, aimed, and fired, to keep back the
advancing German cavalry until re-
inforcements came and rescued ev-
ery gun.
"Bury Me in Britain"
He came down yesterday with both
legs shattered and blind in both eyes,
his life still flickering in the balance,
his only spoken words a wish to be
buried on British soil.
He was tenderly carried on board
the white hospital ship, which, al-
though she had not her full comple-
ment of wounded, at once steamed
away, that the hero might live for a
time at least in the Homeland for
which he had fought so bravely.

It was a Sutherland Highlander
who set the fashion which has com-
pletely unnerved the German Infan-
try. One of his comrades told me the
incident—also at St. Quentin. Every
man of his regiment is a marksman,
and many have been in finals at Bis-
ley. They picked off the German of-
ficers with ease and played havoc
with the solid mass of advancing Ger-
man infantry long before the enemy
fired a single volley. Then the Ger-
mans let go and the bullets whistled
far overhead.

Jeered at Prussians
The Sutherland man got up in his
trench, waved his cap on top of his
rifle, and jeered the oncoming Prus-
sians. So did his comrades, and so
did the piper of the regiment, who let
out a skirl on his pipes. The Ger-
mans, surprised, hesitated, until forc-
ed on by the pressure behind. Then
the Scotchmen dropped into their
trenches and poured in more wither-
ing volleys and the advance was
checked.

Every man at the front has played
the part of hero and has kept up the
traditions of British arms. Many tell
you, and it is confirmed by the Bel-
gians themselves, that when the Bel-
gians get separated from their reg-
iments they wander along the Allies'
lines until they find the men in the
khaki. Then they drop into the
trench and take their orders from
British officers.

Recently, as they marched through
Havre to their transports, which are
to take them home again, they joined
with our own men in what has be-
come the battle cry of this Armaged-
don—"Are we down-hearted? No!"

Very finest Gravenstein
Apples, No. 1s and 2s, pack
guaranteed. Bartlett and
Clapps' Pears, 1s and 2s, in
brls. and 1/2 brls. California
Oranges, Plums, Grapes, Red
and Green; Bananas. An-
other big shipment of Pre-
serving Plums, in six quart
baskets, Red, Blue & Green.
Outport orders promptly at-
tended to, lowest wholesale
prices, at GLEESON'S, 108
Water St. East.—sep23,3i

The Newfoundland
Fox Exchange.
Dealing in the buying
and selling of LIVE
STOCK.
If you are desirous of
buying or wish to sell
write us.
Highest Prices Paid
For Raw Furs.
—Office—
276 Water Street,
St. John's, N.F.

Tailoring by Mail Order
I make a specialty of
Mail Order Tailoring
and can guarantee good fitting
and stylish garments to measure.
A trial order solicited.
Outport orders promptly made
up and despatched C.O.D. to any
station or port in the Island, car-
riage paid.
JOHN ADRAIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
ST. JOHN'S.
(Next door to F.P.U. office.)
Jan20,tu,th,sat

**150,000 LIVES LOST
IN MARNE BATTLE**

This is Regarded as a Con-
servative Estimate of Casu-
alties in the Great Fight

Paris, Sept. 19.—The official com-
munications issued thus far have
neglected the question of losses
which in a fight such as the battle of
Marne, covering a front of 130 miles
are almost impossible to estimate
even approximately.

Some unofficial reports have placed
the Allies' losses at 50,000 and those
of the Germans at 100,000 in the
series of engagements comprised in
the great clash of arms. How near
these figures are to the truth no one
will know until the official figures
are compiled. However, the impres-
sion derived from individual accounts
of wounded soldiers, and from pris-
oners, the only unofficial sources of
information at present would indi-
cate that these estimates are con-
servative.

The losses certainly are the great-
est on record, and perhaps the prop-
ortion for the Germans is greater
than two to one in dead at least.

**MOTOR BOATS
USED IN WAR**

It is interesting to note that ves-
sels fitted with "Bolinder" engines
are playing a very important part in
the present war.

The "Isleford," fitted with 320 B.H.
P. motors, purchased by the Admir-
alty about two years ago for the
transport of large guns, ammunition,
and stores, is going through a very
busy period.

So, too is launch No. 6, which is
fitted with an 80 B.H.P. set. This
vessel was built for service at Ports-
mouth.

These two vessels are the absolute
property of the Admiralty, but they
have in addition chartered the "In-
line," 240 B.H.P., for the carrying of
oil in bulk, the "Papakura," 80 B.H.
P., the "Penguin," 40 B.H.P., and the
"Venture," 16 B.H.P., for scout and
other work.—Aberdeen "Fishing
News."

Marine Disaster Fund

Already acknowledged...\$303,856.73
Citizens of Chelsea, Mass.
U.S.A. per the Right
Hon. the Prime Minister. 748.93

304,605.66
R. WATSON,
Hon. Treas.

FORGING AHEAD!

That is the position of **The Mail**
and **Advocate**, as each issue sees
a larger sale. What about that
WANT ADVT!

**FREE TO BOYS
AND GIRLS**

Watches, Printing Outfits, Cameras,
Football, Fountain Pens, etc., for
selling 25 of our Beautiful Art Pic-
tures, size 16x20 at 20c. each. Write
for some today. Address **GOLD ME-
DAL ART CO., P.O. Box 63, St. John's.**

F. A. MEWS,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR
and NOTARY.
ADDRESS:
Law Chambers Building,
Duckworth Street,
St. John's, N.F.
(Offices opposite Crosbie Hotel.)

For Sale!

**ONE
MOTOR
BOAT**

Very pretty model,
in good condition,
with 8 horse power
Motor Engine, new
this year. The Boat
and Engine will be
sold at a bargain if
applied for immedi-
ately.

SMITH CO., Ltd.

CANNED MEATS!

are at present being quoted at a considerable advance
over last years prices.

- We offer at a reasonable figure:
- 500 Cases 24 1's Cooked Corned Beef
 - 450 " 12 2's Cooked Corned Beef
 - 650 " 24 1's Roast Beef
 - 250 " 12 2's Roast Beef

You will save money by stocking from this ship-
ment which was

Secured Before the Advance.
HEARN & COMPANY

For Sale!

A6h.p. Stationary Engine

Master workman make, suitable for run-
ning a Stave Mill or Machine Shop.

Engine is fitted with a Patent Clutch
Pulley and regulated with a Governor,
and is in first-class condition.

Price \$150.
Apply to

Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Ltd.

Herring NETS!

- 30 ran 2 1/4, 2 3/8, 2 1/2 in. mesh.
- 35 ran 2 1/4, 2 3/8, 2 1/2, 2 5/8 in. mesh.
- 40 ran 2 1/4, 2 3/8, 2 1/2, 2 5/8, 2 3/4 in. mesh.
- 45 ran 2 3/8, 2 1/2, 2 5/8, 2 3/4 in. mesh.

—ALSO—
TEN GILL NETS

best quality linen thread. These are the nets
that got fish in the Straits when nothing else
could.

Robert Templeton.

Hosiery!

EVERY LADY, desirous of a keen bargain in
Hosiery, should pay an early visit and inspect our
stock.

Large quantities of
FANCY EMBROIDERED HOSE
from **25c. to 65c.**

OPENWORK HOSE
35c. to 90c.

CASHMERE HOSE
Plain and Ribbed.

At Prices to suit all Purposes.

All Sizes in Children's Hose.

Anderson's,
Grace Building.

GENERAL NOTICE!

Martin Hardware Co., Ltd.

Our Business is being carried on in the Store one door west of our old stand until further notice. We have a shop both in the front and rear; the entrance to rear being through arch.

We have received a complete new stock of general hardware Tools, Guns, Cartridges, Rifles and Ammunition, etc.

The space in our present premises is very limited and will not allow us to display all our goods as previously, therefore we request that enquiry be made for any goods desired in our line.

P.S.—We have still a large stock of goods damaged by Fire which we are selling at low prices to clear.

Martin Hardware Co., Ltd.

DEVINE'S TO THE FRONT

In the Heart of the City

With a very nice line of

Children's and Misses

Serge (Navy) School Dresses & Suits

There is no dress more serviceable for little girl's going to school than the Serge Sailor. We have them made from good quality serge—Pleated Stylishly—and Belted 'round the waist—prices range from

\$1.80 for suits

—and—

\$3.00 to \$6.50

For Box Pleated Sailor Dresses.

Excellent value and neatly trimmed. Bought before the war. On sale this week. See windows. Be patriotic and keep the wheels of business moving.

J.M. Devine
THE RIGHT HOUSE

Corner Water and Adelaide Streets.

A Between-Seasons Suggestion

We have in stock just a very few exquisite Evening Gowns, one or two actual Paris Models, others exact copies of Paris Gowns. As these are decidedly advance style they will be the correct mode for the Fall Season, and we are selling them off at greatly reduced prices to make room for our large Autumn Stock. Two particularly lovely Gowns are briefly described below.

¶ Gown of Sheer White Lace mounted on fine Brussels net lining. It has the new three tier skirt; Waist and Sleeves of Lace, in soft, graceful draping; Vest caught with tiny crystals; and wide crushed girdle of Pale Blue Satin

¶ Elegant Gown of Black Chiffon over soft White Lace, lined throughout with White Silk; handsome and effective trimming of rich Helio Velvet.

U. S. Picture & Portrait Co.

Red Cross Heroines Off to Front; American Nurses on Ship of Hope

Great White Steamer Carrying One Hundred and Thirty Brave Women to Europe's Battlefields Sails With Nation's Benediction

THE RED CROSS NURSE.

"Her life was gentle, and the elements So mixed in her, that Nature might stand up And say to all the world, 'This was a saint!'"

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Flying the Stars and Stripes and the emblem of mercy for the soldiers of Europe, a cross of red on a white field, the good ship Red Cross has sailed away, freighted with American men and women who will follow the armies of all the warring nations on the battlefields. Her passengers are 130 trained nurses and thirty doctors, who stand ready to give their all to the alleviation of suffering—their lives if necessary.

The big steamer which was formerly the Hamburg-American liner Hamburg was an inspiring sight with her coat of white paint, red band and words "Red Cross" on either side. An electric sign was installed to flash a red cross at night. All this was for safety and not decoration. The hold of the ship is filled with all kinds of hospital supplies for the men wounded in the great war.

WITH the sailing of the "mercy ship" there has been inaugurated not alone the greatest undertaking ever attempted by the American Red Cross, but the greatest humanitarian work ever begun.

The Red Cross ship carries ten working "units" each comprising twelve nurses and three surgeons. So perfect is the working ability of a unit that given a certain locality in which to establish a hospital, these men and women can go to work immediately. There are five extra nurses as substitutes. A double unit will be landed at Falmouth, England, for use by the English medical authorities, and the double unit assigned to Russia will also land at Falmouth and proceed to their destination by way of Copenhagen. A third double unit will be landed at Havre for the French; and double units for service with the German and Austrian armies will be landed at Rotterdam, in Holland. Appeals for nurses and supplies have been received from southern Europe and these will be answered as soon as possible.

Under One Flag, on Many Fields
A few days ago the French Government informed the women of the Red Cross that ten of the nurses sent to the front had been killed and twelve wounded. The deadly seriousness of field nursing in modern war was realized by the American girls who responded to the appeal for aid and went away on the great white steamer. They knew that it was not a mere adventure on which they were embarking. Nurses must enlist for six months, at least. They must be prepared to have their term stretched over the duration of the war. Without an exception, all those who began the voyage to Europe were eager to get to the front, where they know of the great need for them. Since the day that the European war began, Red Cross nurses from all civilized countries have been hurrying to the front. They know no nation. Their field is the world's field. The army of nurses labors under no flag. The ship which is taking the American women to Europe was equipped by public subscription. From every State came the dollars for the first European relief expedition under the auspices of the American Red Cross.

In War and Peace
THERE are 5,000 trained nurses in this country who are members of the Red Cross, each pledged to go when called and wherever sent. In times of peace the nurses of the Red Cross pursue their own course. They are in hospitals, in private service, teaching in training schools. When they enlist they pledge themselves to the service of the Red Cross. They get no pay from the society until called out, then the pay is \$50 a month for service in this country, \$60 a month if sent outside the country. The pay is small enough for the risks they run and the hard work they do. In battle they will be in danger of bullets and bursting shells, and their days and nights will be filled with uncertainty, fatigue and nervous strain. The modern high-power rifles add terribly to the dangers of the "angels of mercy" who follow the line of war seeking succor the wounded. There will be little of romance in the work, with its long lines of sufferers, with limbs shot away, crushed heads, torn bodies, lips that bubble in delirium. When the American Red Cross volunteers get to Europe they will be assigned for duty with the medical staffs of different armies where the European head of the society decides their services are most needed. They will go to the front at once. All of the nurses on the Red Cross ship are American born, skilfully trained for their profession and have been carefully selected from all those enrolled in the principal cities of the East and the Middle West with special regard to physical fitness and personal qualification for foreign service. Many of them speak fluently the languages of the countries in which they are to serve. They are carrying to blood-

WAR DOGS AID THE RED CROSS

Paris, France, Sept. 10.—Police dogs being used in this war in Red Cross work for the first time are reported to be giving excellent results. They have been trained to discover wounded soldiers and to bring caps or other apparel back to the headquarters of Red Cross and then lead a nurse to the wounded man.

drenched Europe the most practical proof of America's sympathy and they carry with them their country's benediction.

IN Germany and in France the Red Cross is officially recognized and is placed under military control. In England, while it co-operates in every detail with the army medical corps, the Red Cross preserves its own organization intact. In Germany, the volunteer organization is presided over by an imperial commission or inspector-general, and the Red Cross operates according to his instructions. In France and Belgium a unique feature of the Red Cross service is the employment of dogs. These bearing the Red Cross on a miniature saddle strapped to their backs, have been trained to go to the front, find the wounded, and stand by until the stricken soldier, if he can help himself at all, obtains from the pack on the dog's back water, stimulant or bandage. They also are trained to carry messages or take soldiers' caps to be identified. They have already performed gallant service, carrying assistance to friend and foe alike.



PUBLIC NOTICE! PULP WOOD

Licenses to cut Pulp Wood on Crown Lands on the Labrador may be issued by His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, subject to the following conditions:—

1. The license shall continue in force until June 30th, 1915, and no longer; Provided that any Licenses shall have the right to export any pulp wood so cut at any time up to and including December 31st, 1915;
2. The Licensee shall pay an export on any pulp-wood exported of \$1.00 per cord;
3. The Governor-in-Council may prescribe the rate of wages to be paid men employed by the Licensee for the purpose of cutting and exporting such pulp-wood.
4. The export duty is to be paid at the Port of Entry when wood is exported.

Any person exporting Pulp Wood without a License shall be liable to a fine of \$5,000.00 and an amount equal to double the amount of duty on the quantity so exported. PIT PROPS.

Any person may export by the usual export Entry any timber or Lumber for pit props to any place in the United Kingdom for one year from 1st September, 1914.

S. D. BLANDFORD,
Min. Agriculture & Mines,
Dept. Agriculture & Mines,
10th September, 1914.

WHO!

Who raised the price of flour and other things we eat?

Who is ashamed to lift his head, when strolling down the street?

Who is the greatest bluffer, and at it can't be beat?

—The man called Sir-Tax.

Who promised us branch railways, and good times in galore?

Who rushed the country into debt, and has to borrow more?

Who fooled the people last time, as he fooled them oft' before?

—The man called Sir-Tax.

Who is afraid of Coaker and his eighteen thousand true?

Who dreads the coming session and the bills he must put through?

Who makes his money easy, never thinks of me or you?

—The man called Sir-Tax.

Who gave the St. John's merchants scope to rake in some more gold?

Who put a tax on sugar so that dollars to them rolled?

Who promised that the blade of grass would multiply two-fold?

—The man called Sir-Tax.

Who raised the price of barrelled pork a dollar fifty more?

Who cares not for the poor man when the wolf is at the door?

Who said the country's prosperous, don't think that we are poor?

—The man called Sir-Tax.

ITALY DECIDED TO JOIN ALLIES?

London, Sept. 18.—There is a growing belief in diplomatic circles that Italy has at last decided definitely to aid the Allies against her former treaty associates. Confidential reports received through diplomatic sources indicate that the pressure from within is beginning to have its effect upon the Italian Government.

ANTI-AUSTRIAN DEMONSTRATION

Chiasso, Sept. 18.—A very serious demonstration took place in Rome. Several thousands, mostly students and workmen, assembled near the Royal Palace and made a demonstration, shouting: "Down with Austria!" Police in great force protected the Austrian Embassy staff residing in the Chigi Palace, while many streets were guarded by police. Efforts were made to disperse the demonstration.

The day's demonstration indicates the real feelings of the country. The hatred of Germany is even more intense than the hatred of Austria and grows daily in Italy. The German impression is that public opinion will in the end force the hands of the Government.

German Methods Double-Edged Weapon

Milan, Sept. 18.—The warfare waged by the German agents in Italy to influence Italian opinion against the Allies, instead of having the desired effect, is convincing shrewd Italians of England's strength. Here is the comment of the Milan Secolo:

"Germany knows her real and only peril is England. She is trying to put our readers on guard. England is not bluffing. She is waging a serious war. All who know England and her history and the pertinacity she has displayed in every struggle, her wonderful moral force and the spirit which animates her Government and people, can assert with absolute confidence that she will go right through to the end with imperturbable calm, whatever may be the partial reverses, difficulties, obstacles and sacrifices she may have to meet by the way. While Germany is playing for the hegemony of Europe, England is taking the hegemony of the world."

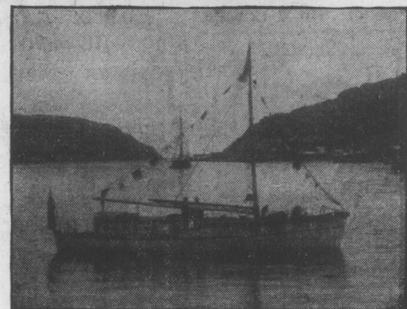
The Italian affection for England and France is intense. Wherever one goes protestations are heard that nothing ever can induce Italy to fight against France or England.

PREPARE FOR THE WORST.

Are you prepared for a fire? Most folk are not! One of my liberal policies will make the calamity easier to bear. It will cost you nothing to ask for a low rate and very little to be perfectly secure with Percie Johnson's insurance agency.

FOR RENT

Offices on First and Second Floors, Gear Building, 340 Water St. Low rent, central and commodious. For terms apply to H. GEAR.—sep19,14



MOTOR BOAT F.P.U.

For Sale! Motor Boat F.P.U.

Built for R. H. Silver, Esq., at their premises, Greenspond, in 1912. Used by President Coaker the last two summers during his cruises North. Boat is fitted with a 27 h.p. Fraser Engine, which has given splendid satisfaction. The boat is 40 feet long and 9 feet wide, and would make an ideal mission boat.

She contains sleeping accommodation for four, and tanks for 250 gallons of fuel. Nineteen-tenths of the fuel consumed by the engine is Kero oil.

The reason for selling is, the boat is not large enough for the purpose she is now used for.

The boat cost about \$1800, and is well fitted in every respect. She is provided with sails. She would make a fine boat for collecting bait or for fishery uses. Apply to

W. F. Coaker.

Headquarters

—FOR—

Motor Boat Supplies

In Stock, a full supply of

Batteries, Spark Plugs, Spark Coils, Magnetos, Trouble Lights, Propellers, ETC., ETC.

Lowest Prices

—ON—

Gasoline, Kerosene

—AND—

Lubricating Oils.

AGENTS for

New FERRO Kerosene Engines, The Standard of the World.

DISTRIBUTORS for

Imperial Oil Co., Limited, Canada.

OUR Stock is Complete—Prices Right.

INSPECTION INVITED.

A. H. Murray
Bowring's Cove.

Advertise in The Mail and Advocate

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE."



(To Every Man His Own.)

The Mail and Advocate

Issued every day from the office of publication, 167 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Union Publishing Co. Ltd., Proprietors.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., SEPT. 24, 1914.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

War Happenings

THE sinking of three British cruisers by five German submarines is a chapter in the annals of the British navy that every Britisher will remember with shame. That five little machines not much larger than punts could destroy three 12,000 ton cruisers one after the other in quick succession is but a proof that all of Britain's naval captains are not worthy of being classed as heroes. The captains of those ships if they escaped should be shot. If the proper watch and safeguards had been closely attended to this disaster could not have happened. Had they gone down in battle no one would say worse than it was a misfortune, but to lose three ships at the hands of a few boys on board of five submarines is something that is not British.

While we must grin and bear this disaster to three ships it is inspiring to take a peep towards South Africa. There a traitor showed what sun shine loyalty stood for in his case, and in the hour of trial and danger he forsook his post and excused his conduct in a manner that will forever stamp him a villain and a traitor, but while this one black sheep has been exposed, another who has always been looked upon with suspicion has come forth in the full uniform of a hero and a patriot, we refer to the South African Union's Minister of Defence—General Smuts.

His conduct has been a magnificent example of true devotion to British ideals, and of the strongest patriotic qualifications as a statesman of the Empire. He being what he is a descendant of the Dutch, and a leading exponent of Boer opinion in South Africa, could hardly be expected to look upon an attempt to capture German territory in South Africa with approval, yet no Salisbury or Chamberlain could be more loyal to the Empire in its hour of trial than General Smuts has proved himself to be. Long may he live, and may God's choicest blessings be his on earth and hereafter should be the prayer of every lover of the Empire.

But a brighter beam of sunshine even was destined to come from British South Africa, for the post relinquished by the traitor Beyers has been filled by no less a hero than General Botha—the Prime Minister of British South Africa. That noble Boer—who became the first British Premier of a United South Africa, and who has guided her affairs with a mastery hand and with the ability of first class statesman for several years has memorialized his name by coming forward at duty's stern behest, and as a lover of our grand and noble flag and assumed the heavy responsibilities of Commandant General of the British South African forces, in order to drive the enemy from Africa and raise the grand old flag all over that large tract of territory that stretches from Egypt to the Cape.

Every Newfoundlander will pray that success may perch upon the standard that is to be carried into German territory in South Africa by this South African hero—General Botha. After all, life is worth living nowadays as well as in the golden age of England, when it produces such patriots and heroes as Botha and Smuts—so while we shed a tear over the loss of the three warships in the North Sea, we can be thankful for what is transpiring in France and in South Africa. What an example Premier Botha is for all Premiers to follow. Would to God that every man who assumes the high office of Premier under the British Standard will do so intending to live up to the high ideals, noble integrity and manly conduct of General Botha. We require men with such principles to govern Newfoundland, for only deeds based on the prompting of Right and Right alone will save our Island Home from misery and loss of independence.

SEE IT RISING!

What? Why! The Mail and Advocate circulation, that's what. Second to none just at present. Bear this fact in mind when advertising!

Reply to "Indignant Woman"

THE News this morning contained a letter signed by "Indignant Woman," which reads very much like some of Mrs. G's public effusions. She is indignant because of our references to ladies helping the wounded at the front, and asserts that we wish them to die with out the help that we can give. Such statements are not based upon facts, they are assertions that the writer of that letter must know are false.

Our contention is that Britain and France are well able to look after those matters and if not the help that we can give will not fill the bill. Let the help be given, but while the ladies are so anxious to help when their help cannot avail much—for it will be superfluous—they make no effort to aid the hundreds of our own people who are without clothing, foot wear and even food, who cannot receive any aid except what the country can afford.

If the wounded were depending upon what Newfoundland was to do we would gladly ask every woman in the Colony who could help us to do so. Those dying from want and starvation are of no account to such as the ladies defender. Our contention is that under circumstances that exist more real want exist locally or will exist the coming winter than will be experienced at the front by the wounded.

We know what we write about, as we are in constant touch with those conditions, probably there is not another in the Colony in a position to know as much about what conditions exist as ourselves. Every day we are relieving want and misery, every mail that comes brings us appeals for help for some ill-starving man or woman. We do our best to aid them, we would do more if we could. Perhaps "Indignant Woman" will admit that she knows nothing about conditions existing outside of St. John's.

As for St. John's, we have the pastor of Gower Street Methodist Church stating, that he visited 200 families in want. We sprang from the poor. We have lived a laborer's life. We know what Mrs. G. and her co-workers can never know, for we have spent 25 years amongst the toilers of the country. Every clergyman with 20 years experience of Newfoundland outport life will bear with us when we say that there is an abundant field in this Colony for all the work of love that can be established.

One would imagine that Mr. Coaker was a disloyal Britisher by the remarks of The News lady correspondent, but he is as loyal probably as a man who causes a poor toiler to pay \$7 for what cost but \$5. Those who have availed of the miseries of war to rob the poor and thereby enrich themselves are greater enemies of the country than Germans would be.

What sacrifices have yet been made by the well to do of St. John's? What luxuries have they endured? What luxuries have they given up? If they have given a little for a patriotic fund it is but a little from their abundance. Do they do without coal, without clothing, without butter or sugar? If they do then they are making some sacrifice.

The loss of 250 of the flower of the country at the icefields the past spring is passed over by our lady opponent thus:

"When a comparative handful of our men died in the ordinary pursuit of their calling we asked and obtained help from nearly all the English speaking world."

Yes, but it must be remembered that 77 lives were sacrificed because the owners of the Newfoundland wished to save \$200 by not using the wireless apparatus that had been installed on board of that ship and used the year previous.

If Mrs. G's son had been one of the 77 murdered men which sailed in the Newfoundland she would realize just what some mothers are suffering today because men grasping after the dollars wished to save \$200 expenses.

"Indignant Woman" asks: "Why should not the fishermen of Newfoundland spend their savings to support themselves and their poor to a time like this? Do they wish to keep their money for the Germans to loot later on?"

The fishermen of Newfoundland will and are spending their savings, to spend themselves, the trouble is not with those who have savings, but with those who have no savings or have earned anything worth while the past season. Do this lady wish to inform the fishermen with savings that their money will be looted later on by the Germans, if so they will be thankful to her for the information and will likely profit by it and draw their savings, but will the banks or business men thank her for her false assertions?

She is well aware of the fact that before the Germans can loot the savings of the people now in the care of the banks that thousands of those very despised fishermen—who our lady friend says lives leisured lives

during the winter—will have died to uphold the flag.

"Indignant Woman" asks: "What are our fishermen doing during the winter but the 'leisured class'?"

Our reply is that they do the logging and lumbering, hoop making and sealing, and every fisherman has as much to do in winter, as the most busiest business men here, and while the fisherman must labor incessantly during the winter if he is to make two ends meet, the lordly and lazy, but well fed and well paid public blood suckers—the civil servant—has no such work to do. He has his pipe, drink whiskey and gamble—therefore we have a leisured class in Terra Nova—but it don't happen to be the fishermen. We venture to say "Indignant Woman" would not publish this false assertion over her own signature.

Another false assertion is that stating: "The fishery is nearly an average 'one in most places but the fishermen 'are told to hold back their fish for a better price than the high figure 'now offered.'"

Both statements are untrue. The fishery is not an average one at but three districts in the country, viz., Fogo, Burin and Placentia. The fishermen have not been told to hold back their fish for a higher price than the high figure now offered. They were told to hold for six dollars per quintal and are selling at six dollars per qtl. They are holding back their fish where buyers won't offer more than five dollars. They are selling at six dollars and will do so. Even if they did not, the matter is not one to be discussed with petticoats.

Another base assertion is contained in the following nonsense: "We thought when the Union was 'organized with this man at its head 'that the merchant class would hardly be asked for credit, not to mention charity at such an early date in 'the crisis. Surely the fishermen are 'too high spirited to submit to his appeal for charity from the women of 'St. John's'?"

Who has asked for charity for Union members? Who has seen any such appeal by us? Very few Union members will be asking for charity, but if they did it should surprise no one in view of the hauls made from their pockets since the war opened because of inflated prices for food.

As for credit, less by 40 per cent. required credit the past spring than required it five years ago, and as to the insinuation implied that the F.P.U. is not doing good for the toilers, the result of the election test in the Districts of St. Barbe, Twillingate, Fogo, Bonavista, Trinity, Bay de Verde and Port de Grave last fall is a reliable answer, and "Indignant Woman's" own assertion re holding back fish shows she believed the toilers still possessed the same confidence in this man.

"Indignant Woman" might note that the man thought to be most disloyal of all British public men at the time of the Boer war was the great Lloyd-George, yet today he is considered the pillar of the Empire in its struggle against German oppression.

The editor of this paper volunteered his services to His King at the time Lloyd-George was considered so disloyal, and when his help is required by his King it will not be withheld—even to go to the front—nevertheless he is one with the toilers of this country in expressing their opinion of the ladies arduous toil in the way of what they think they must do just now to aid the wounded at the front.

The toilers are convinced that the starving and destitute in our own land might be assisted, unless it is shown that the wounded at the front are suffering from the want of socks, pillows and pillow covers or anything else they should possess to alleviate their sufferings.

We have replied somewhat fully to our lady opponent in order to convince her that we have as much regard for our opinions as she has for hers, but unless critics will discuss

TO THE EDITOR

Wife's Complaint

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—I wish to write you a few lines concerning my husband who was put in gaol for getting a few foxes. It seems to me that the fox law was made for rich men in order that they might get the benefit from this as well as every other thing put into this world for the benefit of mankind. Little do they care whether the poor man lives or dies.

I am glad to know that in you, Mr. Coaker, the poor people of Newfoundland have a friend who will not see them trampled under foot.

There is one child and an aged father and mother depending upon him for support and if he is kept in gaol for two months I do not know what we shall do for it is impossible for us to live without food.

I trust you will find some way to help us in our trouble.

—MRS. PHILIP OSMOND.
Dark Cove, Gumbo, Sept. 17, '14.

Reply to 'Trapper'

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—Please allow me space in your popular paper for a few remarks re letter which appeared in The Mail and Advocate dated August 25th, signed "Trapper."

First I wish to say that he was not manly enough to come out over his real name so the public could see that his letter was correct. I wish to refer Mr. Editor to some of his remarks.

First he alleges that the Warden said to the people "I do not want to see you set your nets above the caution board nor do I want to see you set your traps, if I saw you do so I would be compelled to inform on you to save myself."

No such thing was said by the Warden.

The reason that I write is because I do not want to see any man bullied when he is doing justice.

I can prove Mr. Editor that the Game Warden was in the river time and again. He travelled to Third Pond on the home side and came back on the other side, so what more can any officer of the law do?

I am not trying to clear the warden but I want to let the public at large know that "Trapper's" letter is untrue.

—L. A. FRANCIS.
Gander Bay, Sept. 18.

WORLD'S PRESS ON THE BIG WAR

VITAL SEA COMMAND

London Daily Telegraph:—"Our fortunes may rise or fall in the campaign in which armed Europe is engaged, but on and by the sea we live; loss of its command means death to every British aspiration and interest. From far over the ocean the great Dominions, in anxious faith, cast their eyes towards the North Sea, straining with bated breath to hear the echoes of its thunders and to learn their fate and ours. The princes and peoples of India, fired with a loyalty which honors them and us, await the verdict with no less impatience. In the far-flung Crown Colonies and Dependencies of the King eager, troubled hearts are chilled by the thought of what might happen to them if—banish the thought—disaster fell."

WAS IT GOOD STRATEGY

Springfield Republican:—"Two days before the burning of Louvain we had the announcement that the famous German strategist, Von der Goltz, had been appointed governor of the occupied parts of Belgium. Was the burning of Louvain good strategy? Perhaps the militarist, bred from youth to destroy, underestimates the power of sentiment and the importance of conciliating that public opinion which may, in the long run, prove stronger than armies, more terrible than shrapnel. 'Crazed by the ruin of their homes,' says one despatch, the people fired on the soldiers. A soldiery which fails to realize that some will always be crazed by the destruction of their homes and that the frenzy of a people overwhelmed suddenly by the tide of war must be allowed for as magnanimously as possible, is in danger of putting the opinion of the world on the other side."

WOMEN AND THE WAR

Kansas City Star:—"Women, as they have always done in warfare, are bearing their portion in full measure. Though they do not carry the sabre and the rifle on the field, what war do they not wage at home against famine, against pestilence and panic? In the fields of Europe they are garnering the grain; in the cities they are bent at their machines making cartridges, weaving cloths; in the homes they are tending the seed of the future—the nation's young. And in the end will not women demand recognition for their equal service and of their right to say what next step the nations will take? Is the voice of womanhood in Europe still so small that it can be silenced by a lapse in the progress of humanity? Or has it grown so articulate that disaster will but lend it strength to cry out against such a violation of human rights as war is?"

something to provide for their families. But to my mind the old saying is a true one (Tory times are hard times) and without a great change takes place dear old Terra Nova will pass through one of the hardest winters on record.

The Government will indeed have to shoulder the responsibility which nobody of course will envy them. They sowed to the wind, so they must reap the whirlwind.

Last year public moneys were thrown about everywhere in order to buy up the electorate. One didn't need to work; money was even sent to folks who didn't ask for it and is not even worked out yet. We trust, however, that the Government will get on to this job and see that things are done better in the future than in the past.

FAIRPLAY.
Catalina Sept. 18 1914

Two Big Vitagraph Two-Part Features at the NICKEL To-day

"THE DRUDGE," in Two Parts

She slaves for the man she marries but pines for the man she loves. Dorothy Kelly, S. Rankin Drew, William Humphries and little Bobby Connoly are in the cast.

"BACK TO BROADWAY," in Two Parts.

He got there through the aid of a young actress. They were both broke but she had nerve for two. Anita Stewart and E. K. Lincoln are featured in this excellent comedy-drama.

Poor Old Mother

A Comedy.

Scenting a Terrible Crime

Biograph Comedy.

Extra with the Usual Programme---40 Colored Slides---40.

"WITH THE GERMANS IN BELGIUM."

"THE ASSASSINATION OF THE ARCH DUKE FRANZ-FERDINAND."

"OUR NAVAL VOLUNTEERS ABOARD THE NIOBE."

Friday Another Big Vitagraph Feature—CHILDREN OF THE FEUD—in 2 parts.

Butter & Cheese

Just received, a shipment of

Choice Creamery Butter
in 14 and 28 lb. Boxes

—and—

30 Boxes Cheese, Twin

Colin Campbell

ALLIANCE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD ROTHCHILD, G.C.V.O. Chairman
ROBERT LEWIS General Manager.

TOTAL ASSETS Exceed \$120,000,000.

Fire Insurance of every description effected.

LEONARD ASH, Carbonear,
Sub-Agent for Carbonear District.

BAINE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Agents for Newfoundland.

SAWN LUMBER.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF PINE & SPRUCE
OF VARIOUS SIZES

FOR SALE!

ADDRESS ENQUIRIES TO:—

ANGLO-NEWFOUNDLAND DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.
ACCOUNTING DEPT., GRAND FALLS.

sep10,2w,21w

"ARMADA"

Is the Best CEYLON TEA
that can be bought, and is only
procureable at two seasons in
the year.

In 1lb. Tins From All Grocers.

How the Troops Are Fed

The Organized System by Which Food and Ammunition Are Supplied to the Fighters.

OUR infantry soldier, when he goes into action, carries with him an emergency ration (known in the service as the "iron" ration), which is securely packed in a canvas receptacle on the man's equipment, and 250 rounds of ammunition.

The ammunition is carried in the bandolier or pouch, with the exception of ten rounds, which are stored away in the magazine of the rifle, and to be used in an emergency.

To maintain the troops in a state of fighting efficiency the supplies of food or ammunition must not give out. If either supply does fail the army immediately becomes ineffective; it cannot hold its ground, and disaster must follow.

The difficulties attending the adequate provisioning of an army in the field are great, and the larger the army the greater are those difficulties. Every operation in the field will depend on the manner in which the administrative services, by their organization, are able to lessen the fatigue inseparable from marching against the enemy (the men, with ammunition, carry a total weight of about 50lb. each), maintain their mobili-

ty, and generally to keep the efficiency of the troops unimpaired. The troops must not be starved either from want of food for their stomachs or for their implements of war. "Feeding the firing line," is a general term of embrace both these duties in war.

Feeding of the Soldier.

What arrangements are made to meet these important demands? I will deal in the first instance with the feeding of the soldier who is in his entrenched position in the firing line, far away from the base of supplies, waiting to engage the enemy.

The whole system of our army supply has been greatly changed since the South African War. The new chain of supply gives between one or two days' "iron" rations in the haversack, half a day's ration in the cook's wagon, and one ration and grocery in the train or supply column, making a total of 2½ or 3½ days' rations with the field units, as against 5½ days' supply under the old system.

The quantity of supplies provided now is actually less. The new system is now on its trial, and it is believed that it will be found an

improvement on the old, because, through the use of motor-lorries in the supply column, the radius of action has been increased and the delivery of supplies accelerated.

It has been proved in practice that the three-ton lorries over average roads can deliver their load 47 miles away and return empty in the same day. Their speed has worked out at 12 to 14 miles an hour, and that of the 30cwt. vans used for the cavalry supplies at 16 or 20 miles.

The present "emergency ration" for use on active service consists of chocolate, with added plasmon or other suitable milk protein. The food is wrapped in vegetable parchment paper, and packed in tins, each containing 6½ oz. This ration is not to be opened except by order of an officer or in extremity.

It is calculated to maintain strength for 36 hours, if eaten or drunk in small quantities at a time. To prepare the beverage the scrapings of a ration are boiled in a half-pint of water. The "iron" ration is made up of 1lb. of preserved meat, 12oz. of biscuit, ½oz. of tea, 2oz. of sugar, ½oz. of salt, 3oz. of cheese, and two cubes (10z) of meat extract.

The Portable Kitchen.

In this war we shall test the utility of the field or portable kitchen. The travelling kitchen has for years been tried and approved in the French, Russian and German armies, and is now being used by each of these armies in the field. Our field kitchen is a two-horse limbered vehicle; it cooks for 250 men, allowing ten quarts of hot food for every twelve men. The rear part of the wagon contains a fire and four cooking pots in addition to a hot water boiler. Groceries, too, are carried.

The only drawback to these cooking carts is that they materially increase the length of the baggage columns, and as an army corps with its baggage takes up 17 miles of road this a serious objection.

But the travelling kitchens have proved their value. They enable a soldier to have a hot meal on reaching his bivouac. In earlier wars men preferred to sleep rather than wait for food which had

to be prepared at the end of a long march.

There are instances on record where officers had the great difficulty in arousing their men and in inducing them to eat after they had gone into bivouac to sleep.

In order safely to send reinforcements to the firing line to meet the wastage of war, to convey food to the troops, to transport small arm ammunition and shells for the guns, and generally to provide for the requirements of an army in battle, a "line of communications" from the base of operations to the firing line must be established.

The wastage of war is calculated differently in the various arms. The average is fixed at 70 per cent of the army in the field during the first year of campaign. In this period and on this rough basis the number of men passed along the lines of communication for a single division will be roughly 14,000 to maintain the formation at field strength. To feed this force the weight of supplies and forage which would have to pass along the line daily is represented by 110 tons, and requires for its transport 85 general service wagons or 39 lorries.

A further calculation of road space shows that the convoy would occupy over three-quarters of a mile of road, or half a mile if mechanical transport is employed. The gun ammunition to be maintained on the lines of communication as a reserve for a single division of troops weighs 376 tons, the rifle ammunition 173 tons, and machine gun ammunition nine tons, making a grand total of 558 tons which has to be kept always available to pass to the front.

There is also the transport of sick and wounded to be passed from the front to the hospital at the base.

The Ammunition Supply.

Quick-firing guns and rifles throw away tons of lead in a very short time, and the maintenance of an adequate supply under modern conditions is a question that has constantly received the serious attention of the authorities for many years.

The system of supply, today is briefly explained as follows: Carts loaded with ammunition approach to within 1,000 yards of the firing line (if the ground is broken they may get nearer), and pack animals—one per company—each carry two boxes of ammunition from the carts to within 400 or 500 yards of the line.

From the pack animals the ammunition is taken by specially appointed carriers right up to the front. Each carrier carries over his shoulders a large ammunition bag from which he distributes the cartridges to the fighters.

These carriers are continually running back to the pack animals for additional supplies, and the pack animals are running to and from the carts in order to keep a plentiful supply in the field.

Bandsmen are as a rule employed as ammunition carriers or stretcher-bearers, and supernumeraries collect the ammunition from the killed and wounded and distribute it to the firing line or to the "supports," whilst officers and buglers keep 50 rounds to be distributed in any emergency.

Horses, too, carry an emergency ration in the field of from 2lb. to 15lb. of corn. Other forage is carried in the supply columns, and there are reserve packs, each with carrying capacity for two days' reserve grain, to be used when required.

Wonderful Results From the A. I. C., The World's Cure

When everything else fails to cure you give our medicine a trial and be cured. We have scores testifying to its curative value. Hear what Mrs. Aron says about it:

July 7th, 1914.
Nineteen months I have been suffering with heart disease, until I hear of A.I.C. I took a pint bottle and now I am perfectly cured. I tried all doctors and medicine, but A.I.C. was the only cure I could find.
MRS. HENRY ARON.
Southside, Carbonear.

Another cured at St. George's:
June 29th, 1914.
I have been a sufferer for eighteen months. I tried all doctors, but all failed to cure me. I took two bottles of A.I.C. and now I am perfectly cured. If anyone doubts this statement, write or see me personally.
MRS. MARY FRENCH,
St. George's.

Manufactured by Saunders & Mercer, Shearstown, Nfld.
Price \$1.25 and \$2.25.
sept24

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE FOR BEST RESULTS

HAVOC OF STORM AT FRESHWATER

Boats and Stages and Results of the Summer's Voyage Are Swept Away by Sea

The storm of last week which wrought such damage in various parts of the Island played particular havoc in the little settlement of Freshwater Bay.

The Baird Bros., Martin and Sam lost practically the savings of a life time and barely escaped with their own lives. The tremendous seas, the like of which "was never seen before" (was the remark of an old settler), one by one swept away their stages, flukes, etc., which contained fish, salt, oil, ropes, etc., their hard summer's earnings, the sight of which being devastated would sink the heart of any man, who by means of the fishing industry, is trying to earn a livelihood for his wife and family.

Mr. Barnes and others also suffered very heavily.

It would be a great credit to the Government now if some of the money spent for Atlantic trips and unnecessary increases in salaries, etc., etc., were now available for the purpose of helping poor people who meet with such losses as these men.

A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MAN

Every successful business man can give reasons for his prosperity. Most essential to any success is a careful and ceaseless attention to details. Every well conducted office or store in the world finds that simple and effectual filing systems are an absolute necessity. No employer will waste his own time or allow waste with his staff by using old fashioned methods. The benefits derived from the time and money-saving system which "Globe-Wernicke" devices encourage are self-evident. Not a paper can go astray when the "Safeguard" method of this Company is used. And no matter how complicated your filing problem, no matter how peculiar, no matter how small or how large, the "Globe-Wernicke" can provide you with the equipment that will place every record at your finger tips. Why not investigate? Mr. Percie Johnson represents the "Globe" in Newfoundland.

TALK IS CHEAP—

Advertising is also very cheap, if carried in the right medium. The Mail and Advocate is the Can't Lose paper now. Must be true. Everybody's talking. It's not the price you pay but the returns you get.

AXE HANDLES

at Lowest Prices
Large Stocks on Hand.

THE DIRECT AGENCIES, Limited.

BOLINDER'S

DIRECT REVERSIBLE CRUDE OIL ENGINES.

First in 1893 Foremost in 1914
Built in sizes from 5 B.H.P. up to 320 B.H.P.

Nearly 100 vessels fitted with Bolinder's Engines for towage in the British Isles, the object of Messrs. Bolinder's design being for large Propellers at low revolutions and consequent efficiency. As an example mention might be made of the "MIRI" (160 B.H.P.) which tows regularly at Sea a 1500 Ton Tank Barge.

The Bolinder will run light indefinitely without any load whatever, and without any recourse to the Blow-lamps.

The Bolinder will run at any load down to a speed which only enables the engine to just turn over, this manoeuvring is carried out by a special device which entirely does away with the necessity for the Blow-lamps. Bolinder Engines reverse in under 3 seconds—according to the power of the engine—and what is more reverse without a failure and without a strain on the crankshaft.

Alex. McDOUGALL,

McBride's Cove, St. John's, N.F.
Telegrams: "McDougall, St. John's."
Telephone 180 P.O. Box 845

Advertise in The Mail and Advocate
If You Advertise For Prompt Results.

Wall Paper and Bordering

Arrived ex S.S. Sardinian:

2029 Bundles, 75,000 Rolls

Wall Paper!

Specially selected for the Newfoundland trade.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE

ROBINSON EXPORT Co.

Dorothy Dodd

On Parade

Your feet are always on parade in these days of short skirts, hobble skirts and all the other new style skirts.

Don't let a broken or shabby pair of shoes embarrass you, wear "DOROTHY'S" and you will always have the self-satisfaction of knowing they "LOOK ALL RIGHT."

A NEW SHIPMENT JUST IN!

MARSHALL BROS.

AGENTS.



New Autumn Millinery!

FRESH FROM LONDON
Latest Novelties in

Ladies' and Misses Felt, Velour, Plush and Beaver Hats

Ready-to-wear and Un-trimmed.
Feather Mounts,

Wings, Ospreys, Pom Poms & Aigrettes

Ribbons, Ribbon Velvets and Silk Velvets.

All Selling at Popular Prices.

STEER BROTHERS.



GREAT SERIES OF BATTLES IN WESTERN FIELD BETWEEN THE GERMANS AND THE ALLIED FORCES, BUT THE MAIN BATTLE HAS YET TO BE FOUGHT

In Most of These Fights the Advantage Has Been With the Allies but the Germans Still Have Great Forces of Men and Immense Resources at Their Command and Can Put Up a Stiff Resistance

THEIR LINE IS STRONGLY FORTIFIED AND GIVES THEM A BIG ADVANTAGE

The German Army is Really Encamped in an Immense Fort or in a Series of Forts—Will be Costly Task to Oust Them—Crown Prince's Army in Dangerous Position—Gains for Allies in the West

London, Sept. 24.—Interest in the fighting today centres on Woevre says the Bordeaux correspondent of The Times where the enemy is making a serious effort to pierce the line of forts linking Verdun and Toul. To the North-east of Verdun, the correspondent continues, East of Meuse heights, and in the direction of Mouilly and Dampiere furious attempts have failed.

In the South of Woevre, they hold a line of positions running through Riencourt, Seiche Prey and Lironville and the general situation remains unchanged.

Reason for Confidence.

On the left and at the centre the allies have the best of reasons for confidence in the result of the battle.

Let there be no mistake the enemy is going to give serious trouble along the line where with striking recuperative power they managed to gather their routed hordes, fleeing from the battle of the Marne.

A week has elapsed since it first became clear that although forced to abandon successive positions prepared for defense the enemy had found to the North of the Aisne and North-west of Rheims, formidably prepared fortified positions, upon which they might hope to maintain themselves for many days, while their own troops were recovering from the retreat and while the fire of victory among the Allies was burning out.

Enormously Strong.

The position is enormously strong by nature and dominating valleys and towns have been turned into regular fortresses.

The line of trenches is built with the science and solidity of permanent works and covered by flanking trenches bristling with mitrailleuses and reinforced by mazes of barbed wire and block-

houses whose quick-firers and mitrailleuses sweep the whole front.

Heavily Armed.

To the rear of these works heavy artillery is placed in position and from its fire such places as Soissons and Rheims have suffered some great damage.

Most of the work on this line was finished while the battle of the Marne was still in progress.

The Allies did their best to prevent their completion and there had been some desperate fighting along the Aisne.

Gallant Work.

Gallant rushes have been made towards the trenches and fierce hand to hand struggles have taken place upon the top of Craonne Plateau, the side of which rises like a cliff against the Allies.

Attack and counter attack succeeded one another while the endangered Crown Prince's army had been picking its way out of a difficult country into a still more awkward position on our right.

Allies Progress.

The enemy's army has been seeking for an opening or weak link in the chain of forts between Toul and Verdun. The Allies for their part have been progressing slowly upon the enemy's right pushing up a wedge into the centre between Rheims and Argonne.

Still the actual battle of the Aisne has not yet begun. There has already been enough fighting to constitute a half dozen battles but only the preliminary stages of the big struggle have been reached.

The railways of both sides are massing troops along the front.

The Germans coming from Lorraine, the British from the whole Empire and the French from the South and West.

Meanwhile siege operations continue.

BRIDE AND GROOM HERE ON VISIT

Harold and Mrs. Harvey
Now in the Coty

Mr. Harold C. Harvey and his young bride arrived by the express today on their honeymoon trip to spend a few weeks in Newfoundland. They have received the congratulations of many St. John's friends, who wish them long and prosperous lives, and in the felicitations this paper joins.

Mr. Gerald Harvey, the groom's brother, who has volunteered for the front and is in camp at Pleasantville, has been granted leave of absence today because of his brother's arrival and was at the station to meet the bride and groom.

Gerald was with the contingent that came down from the South Side Hill yesterday, having spent a couple of days at rifle practice. His squad did exceptionally well.

In conversation with him this morning he expressed himself as pleased with camp life. It is not all fun, as citizens are aware. The carrying of sacks of coals over the South Side Hill is no joke, any more than other parts of the training, but no complaints are heard, all being ready and willing to stand any hardship.

Mr. Harvey, sr., who has spent the last few winters in England with Mrs. Harvey, her health being such that she is obliged to live there, will have to remain in St. John's this winter probably, on account of Gerald going to the war.

We hope that the visit of Harold and his bride will be enjoyable to all.

LOST

A Fishing Boat, Copper Painted bottom, green, from water line up to gullin; name "J. Vail" cut on the fore cuddy. Anyone finding such a boat will please notify JAMES VAIL, Lower Island Cove.—sep24,d31,w2w

'FLORIZEL' HAD SPLENDID TRIP

And Brought a Large Number of Passengers

The Red Cross liner Florizel, Capt. Martin, arrived at 9 a.m. from New York, via Halifax.

The weather throughout was perfect, it being one of the finest trips for the season.

The Florizel brought three parts cargo, 11 packages of mail matter and the following passengers, including four round trippers:

From New York—Mrs. J. E. McGunagle, Mrs. N. M. and Miss Lucy Kestler, E. H. Turner, L. A. Howland, J. C. and Master J. C. Tompkins, L. J. Anderson Mrs. J. McNally and six steerage.

From Halifax—Mrs. E. Bugden, Misses Ploebie and Edith Bugden, Mrs. Dobbin and child, Miss A. Russell, E. J. Terry, E. R. Fenwick, Miss Jessie Windeler, J. Mackine, K. B. McKillar, M. Bastow, and 11 steerage.

WEDDING BELLS

A quiet but pretty wedding was solemnized at St. Thomas's Church this morning, when Mr. Edmund Maidment, of Dicks & Co's printing department, and Miss Jessie Ash, of Trinity, were united in Holy Matrimony.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. Clayton.

The bride was given away by her step-father, Mr. John White, and was attended by Miss Ethel Hawkins as bridesmaid. The groom was supported by Mr. A. Fraser.

After the ceremony the party drove to the residence of the bride's step-brother, Mr. F. White, where breakfast was partaken of, after which the happy pair boarded the train for Seal Cove, where a few days will be spent.

The bride was the recipient of many presents which testify to the regard with which both are held in the community.

We extend best wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Maidment.

Patriotic Fund

Amount already acknowledged	\$57,199.00
James Norris, Esq., Three Arms	50.00
John J. Manuel, Jackson's Cove	10.00
JOHN S. MUNN, Hon. Treas. Finance Com.	

BATTLEFIELD ECHOES

Little Stories Showing the Lights and Shadows of the Great War

LONDON, England.—"I am in the field hospital now with a nice little hole in my left shoulder," says a soldier in one of the infantry regiments in France, in a letter to a friend in London. "It happened while we were in our strategic retreat before the Germans. We had just reached the crest of a hill when I felt a slight shock in the shoulder, nothing else. I did not heed it, but some time afterward I felt a burning pain and perceived that I had been wounded and the weight of my arms seemed to increase. Then I found myself neatly installed in a field hospital."

"The human mind is a curious thing. When we were shooting at the enemy and often afterward in the midst of a fierce battle I heard some remark made or funny expression used which proved the speaker's thoughts were far from realizing the terrible facts around him. It had nothing to do with heartlessness or anything like that. I don't know what it was. Volley after volley went in the direction of the enemy. As the German shells and bullets passed over our heads, instinctively we stooped. The earth was shaken by the incessant cannonading and the air was torn by continuous rattling rifle fire. A comrade on my right stumbled, dropped forward without uttering a sound, killed by a shot in the breast. A man in front of me threw up his arms, fell, struggling to his feet and fell again. A shell exploded near us, followed by a terrible cry. Five comrades were lying dead. More hostile troops were advancing. Our men were displaying remarkable self-control in the splendid retreat. Notwithstanding the appalling scenes around me, I, too, felt perfectly calm. Terrible though it may seem, I confess that without a moment's tremble I aimed at my living targets, shot and watched the effect of my bullets."

London.—Even in the camps on the battlefield British soldiers find some trace of humor. A private writing to a London paper says:

"Last night I saw a recruit apparently on the strictest watch over nothing in particular. But he told me he was guarding the camp towels. 'You see,' said the recruit, 'we have only two towels in this camp. The blooming field gunners over there have only one, so when we hang our towels out to dry I have to watch 'em.'"

"Angel of Mercy" Wounded
London.—A correspondent reports that among the wounded taken to Paris was a young British nurse who had been struck by a German bullet while she was attending a wounded German soldier.

British Nurses Wear Trousers
Ostend, Belgium.—Nurses accompanying the British field ambulances wear riding breeches and spurs. They ride horseback through the lines in their search for the wounded.

Soldiers' Bill of Fare

Paris, France.—This is the daily bill of fare of the French soldiers in the field.

Vegetable soup, made from an ounce and a half of mashed vegetables.

Army biscuits, twenty ounces.
Rice (or beans) seven ounces.
Fresh meat, sixteen ounces (or canned meat, twelve ounces.)
Coffee, three-fourths of an ounce.
Sugar, one ounce.
Or a total food allowance of nearly three pounds a day.

Every soldier in the field carries in his knapsack one day's rations for emergency use.

This is the daily menu of each British soldier:

Bread, one pound.
Cheese, Jam.
Bacon, one and one-fourth pounds.
Beef, one and one-fourth pounds.
Tea, one run.

In addition to this, each soldier is allowed two ounces of tobacco weekly.

Peasant Entraps Germans

Paris.—Twenty-eight German prisoners arrived at St. Lazare Station. They had become separated from their regiment and lost their way. They asked a peasant near Meaux if the Germans had taken Paris and how to get there. The peasant replied that he thought Paris had fallen and would conduct them to the right road. When it was too late the Germans found he was leading them into the British lines.

Says He Cannot Miss

Southampton, England.—A Belgian soldier wrote this letter during the siege of Namur:

"I have lost but very few bullets. When I aim for their noses they don't hear the bullets whizz by their ears. They get it right in the mouth. I never missed a bird on the wing, so how could I miss those Uhlans? I settled more than fifty of them, and if I live I'll cool off a few more."

Two Slain by One Bullet

London.—A wounded soldier home from the front says he heard it stated that the Germans were using expanding bullets, but he had no personal experience with one.

"My wound," he stated, "was a particularly clean one from an ordinary rifle bullet, and I did not know I was hit until three hours after. Many of our men go on fighting for hours after being hit, simply because in the extreme they don't feel the bullet go-

MANY WOUNDED

Paris, Sept. 24.—Three trains bearing prisoners and wounded German soldiers arrived yesterday afternoon at the North Station of this city.

MAY NOT TAKE PASSENGERS

The Red Cross liner Florizel which is scheduled to leave on Saturday afternoon for Halifax and New York is not booking passengers or freight today as she may be employed for other services, possibly in connection with the war.

FISHERY POOR OUTLOOK BAD

Correspondent Writes of Affairs at Newman's Cove.

Newman's Cove, Sept. 19.—This is a very stormy night, and not very nice outside. I thought I would try and write a few lines to The Mail and Advocate re every day topics.

First I would like to mention fish because it is the staple industry of this Colony.

Very Scarce.
Now fish here this season is very scarce and to make bad matters worse the price is not good. The voyage is nearly ended and some of us (in the language of a fisherman) have hardly got enough to make brewse. And in consequence we have to face a hard winter.

The next item I want to refer to is partridge berries.

It was said in the House of Assembly the past session, that there was a possibility of this industry growing, and accordingly an act was passed for the protection of this berry.

Ten Cents a Gallon.

Now the time has arrived for the picking of those berries, and the highest price we can get for them is ten cents per gallon. Well! Well! What an industry!

The next item I would like to refer to is employment and this is hard to get at the present time.

It is true (as Mr. Coaker says) that destitution is facing hundreds of northern families the coming winter, and unless something is done, and done speedily we will (the coming winter) be facing an enemy far worse than any German army on the face of the earth.

That enemy is starvation.

In True Colors.

Some may say that I am painting this picture a little too black, but, no, Mr. Editor, the picture however black (unless something is done speedily) is but a faint idea of the real thing.

Morris can find \$250,000 for a volunteer movement (I am not against this movement Mr. Editor, for Newfoundland should share in the Empire's battles) but what I am going to say is this: Morris could find money for this but can't find any to help the poor and needy.

No Help From Them.

It is no use for us to cry to our rulers, for their ears are stopped to

Costumes

FOR FALL WEAR.

OUR COSTUMES for this season were imported from a well-known COSTUMIER in the West End of London, and are typical of what is being worn by the best-dressed ladies in that City.

Every little detail in the make-up of these garments has been carefully considered, and the various trimmings, linings, etc., are combined in the very latest effects.

Patrons should see these goods early, as we may not be able to duplicate any of the styles later.

Upper Building Showroom.

MOTHER BRITAIN AND HER SONS

We are coming, Mother, coming—we are coming home to fight. To defend the Empire's honour, to uphold the Empire's might. From the plains of Manitoba, from the diggings of the Rand, We are coming, Mother Britain, coming home to lend a hand. From the islands and the highlands fast across the seven seas; Look where'er the sun is shining, and your flag is in the breeze. We'll prove our breed in your hour of need, and teach the bally Huns, Who strike at Britain, they must likewise reckon with her sons.

We are coming, Mother, coming—save a good place at the front; Where the battle wages fiercest, let your children bear the brunt. 'Tis a long way from Australia, and we've earned the right to stand In the first ranks, Mother Britain, have your orders when we land. From the islands and the highlands, from the outposts of the earth, On a hundred ships we hasten to your side to prove our worth. We've come to stick through thin or thick, and woe betide the ones Who dare to smite the Mother-mite, forgetting of the Sons.

We are coming, Mother Britain, we are coming to your aid. There's a debt we owe our fathers, and we mean to see it paid, From the jungles of Rhodesia, from the snows of Saskatoon, We are coming, Mother Britain, and we hope to see you soon. From the islands and the highlands, just as fast as we can speed, We are hastening to serve you in the hour of your need. For, whatever peril calls abroad for loyal hearts and guns, We'll show the foe, that weal or woe, we're Mother Britain's sons.

HERBERT KAUFMAN.

SHIPPING

The Fogota left Joe Batt's Arm at 9.30 a.m.

The Prospero left Bonavista at 9.40 a.m.

The s.s. Morwenna left Sydney at 9 last night; she is due tomorrow morning.

NOT RESCUED

Yesterday we noted that His Excellency the Governor very kindly wired to the authorities in London asking if there was a report of Lieut. Bernard Harvey of the ill-fated cruiser Cressy.

Last night the Governor received a reply from Colonial Secretary Harcourt that he regretted to say that Lieut. Harvey's name was not among the survivors.

There is still hope from the ocean. It is possible that the list may not have been complete.

The Portia arrived at Channel at 8 a.m. from Sydney.

Schr. Maggie Sullivan has arrived at Fogo, after a fine run from St. John's.

—CRONJE.

Picked Up

At Bacon Cove, Conception Bay, Hr. Main District, a Motor Boat, capable of carrying about 18 brls. round fish, fitted with 4 H.P. Fraser engine, painted topsides green, bottom red, inside white. Owners may have the same by proving property and paying reasonable compensation. Apply to Nicholas Gushue, Thos. Walsh, Bacon Cove, Conception Harbor. sep24,d61,w12

PLANES BATTLED LIKE EAGLES
London, Sept. 21.—A despatch from Havre appears in the Times, descriptive of a battle in the air. "A German aeroplane flying high, sailed above the British lines for the purpose of reconnoitering. It was out of the range of fire. Suddenly another plane rose from the British lines and shot away skyward towards the hovering German, who immediately began to attack the ascending plane. But the British craft darted from side to side in a spiral. The German then began a hasty ascent, so as to keep above its adversary. But presently the British reached the same altitude as the German, for he swung swiftly towards him. There was the sound of distant firing. Like great birds, the two seemed to grapple, and then the German began to drop away, and fled downwards to his own lines."

Mr. G. B. Blemister, D.L.S., who has been spending a two months' vacation in the Colony, returned by Wednesday's express to Winnipeg, where he is one of the Chief Engineers on the staff of the Canadian Northern Railway. His daughter Miss Alice Blemister also accompanied him. Both have greatly enjoyed the trip and go back much benefited in health by their visit to the old home.

Word was received that Commander Atlay, formerly of the Calypso, was in hospital at Portsmouth, having been invalidated ashore from his ship.

S.S. Sjordstad sailed for North Sydney yesterday to load coal for Bell Island.